4:Grajdanzev--72 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 127, 421

"In many cases it has been shown that the Taiwan official statistics are not entirely satisfactory. But the problems which we shall now discuss, important though they are, are given much less attention in the available official sources. These questions are: how many farmers own their land and how many rent it; how is the land distributed among the landowners and among the cultivators."

4:Grajdanzev--75 S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 162, 178, 421, 651

"According to official statistics the number of payers of the agricultural land tax increased from 2,099,000 on January 1, 1938, to 2,112,000 on January 1, 1939—an increase of 13,000. How can this increase be explained when the number of families engaged in agriculture fell by 2,900? We must therefore conclude, either that official statistics are inaccurate, or that a rapid proletarization of the agricultural population is going on. It may be—although this is only a hypothesis—that the official statistics do not include sub-tenants, a very numerous class in Taiwan. But whatever the cause, the statistics give a distorted picture of land relations on the island."

4:Grajdanzev--75-76. S-4 (no date) 1942 Formosans
116, 311, 421, 427, 565

"Let us now turn to the investigation of the problem of tenancy. Its economic importance lies in the fact that (1) a large portion of the farmer's income is paid out for rent on land, and (2) the farmer is less interested in preserving the fertility of the land and in making improvements, because the land does not belong to him and may be taken from him at or even before the expiry of the lease. From the social point of view the phenomenon of tenancy is important in that it often creates an idle class of landlords or rich farmer-owners and a class of poverty-stricken tenants. The widespread existence of tenancy makes average figures for the agricultural population meaningless because on the extreme there are rich landlords and on the other poor tenants. In order to be able to judge more or less correctly the importance of tenancy we should know: (1) the number of farmer-owners, part-owners (i.e. those who own some land, but are compelled to rent additional acreage), and tenants; (2) the area which is farmed and the amount owned of that farmed by each of these groups; (3) the division of each of these groups into at least three [76] sub-groups—large, medium, and small—in order to see whether each of these groups is uniform since, for example, the tenant who rents one ko and the tenant who rents 50 ko belong to quite different groups; (4) the conditions of the rent. The available statistics for Taiwan throw light on but few of these elements."